

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:  
JOHN M. CURRAN

Application No.: 10/613,539

Filing Date: 07/03/03

FOR: IMPROVED SYSTEM AND  
METHOD FOR FACILITATING PIPE AND  
CONDUIT COUPLING

DECLARATION OF JOHN M. CURRAN IN  
SUPPORT OF RESPONSE TO OFFICE  
ACTION DATED 08/02/2006

EXAMINER: J. M. HEWITT

Art Unit: 3679

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Arlington, VA 22313-1450

John M. Curran hereby declares as follows:

- (1) My name is John M. Curran. I am the inventor on the within patent application for Improved System and Method for Facilitating Pipe and Conduit Coupling. My address is 10560 Fern Street, Stanton, CA 90680. I make this Declaration in support of Response to Office Action dated 08/02/2006 specifically in support of patentability of the invention in the within patent application. I make this Declaration upon personal knowledge and have first hand familiarity with the contents of this Declaration. If called as a witness, I could and would confidently and truthfully testify in accordance with this Declaration.
- (2) I have been engaged in the business of fitting and laying heavy pipe particularly in subsurface venues for 12 years. During that time, in connection with my

occupation, I have become familiar with the level of normal skill in the art in my field and I have become familiar with devices that have been or are in use in the field including devices for pipe coupling.

- (3) I have reviewed the references cited in the Office Action regarding the within patent application mailed October 2, 2006 and find them to have no pertinence to my invention. The device in Cohen et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,090,742) is one in which the Belleville washers provide the capability for maintaining a preload force in a bolted arrangement whereas in the application of my invention, the pipes are not yet bolted together and must be held in place by my retention means so that the screws will not slip through the screw holes. Equally irrelevant is the Fisher reference (U.S. Patent No. 4,911,594). I have seen the device in the Fisher reference: it has been in the field for years. It is difficult to work with, operates in a totally different manner from my invention, and is not particularly popular or well-liked. The device in the Fisher reference which has a metal plate with a hole in the middle together with a plurality of fingers/prongs extending from the plate, can be used only by placing it over the end of a screw. When the Fisher device (which is referred to as a push nut fastener), is placed over the end of a screw and in contact with a coupler at the screw hole, it can bind during the process of placing and moving along the screw if the device is in any manner placed or moved off-center. Also, if for any reason it is desired to remove the screw before it is permanently fastened, the Fisher device must be cut off the screw, with a potential for damaging the screw or, alternatively, the screw itself must be cut, with obvious problems. In addition, because the Fisher device is made of metal, there is risk of corrosion and further, the Fisher device is less flexible in terms of sizing in that the Fisher device must fit snugly over the screw.

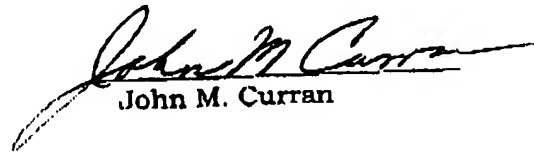
- (4) The attempt to combine the Fisher and the Cohen et al references makes no sense at all from a practical point of view. If the Cohen et al device is in place that means that the bolts and screws are already fastened in the coupler and the only problem/issue is how to maintain a preload. Under those circumstances, there can be no reason to attempt to hold the screws in their screw holes to retain the screws in the screw holes when they are located therein since they are already fastened within the screw holes. I do not know of any construction project where after the Cohen et al device was applied there would then be a retention means to hold the screws in the screw holes. This would be nonsensical.
- (5) In contrast to the Fisher device, my invention is not applied over the end and along the length of a screw that is to be retained; rather, it is simply mounted sideways on the screw that is, it is just simply fitted over the screw from the side of the screw. Further, if there is any reason to remove the screw before it is finally fastened, all that is necessary is that my retention ring simply be removed by hand. Moreover, my retention ring is made of thin flexible material which not need be metal and thus presents no corrosion risk. Also, there is complete flexibility with respect to size because my device does not need to be sized precisely to the dimensions of the screw in view of its resiliency and the manner in which it is fitted onto the screw to retain it in the screw hole prior to permanent securing/fastening.
- (6) As a result of the foregoing matters, there has been a general dissatisfaction in my industry with devices for retaining screws in place prior to finally securing them in pipe couplings and my device has completely answered that problem and resolved it such that I have had very extensive success with my invention, both commercially and with respect to efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

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I hereby declare under penalty under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing  
is true and correct.

Executed under penalty of perjury this 1<sup>st</sup> day of December 2006 at Stanton,  
California.

  
John M. Curran

# Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
UNABRIDGED

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VOLUME III

S to Z

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... of a screw or paddles): a surge set up by and after some moving object or process (as a ship, storm, tidal wave) esp. as dissipated in force or transmitted to a small boat in the ~ of a millionaire's yacht — Maurice Maeterlinck; b: a similar disturbance or wavelike agitation in a set up by the passage of a storm center or rushing (as an airplane); c: a disturbance in the air produced by the passage of an aircraft or propeller (the ~ from the propeller at the loose ends of his scarf — Howard Hunt); d: the impeded current or force in the trail of an intellectual or social movement; e: (hard to know how much ... is solid ... of opinion — L. Kroeber) (travelled there in the ~ of ... — J. R. Walsh); 13: WASH SALE 14: a: the upper surface of member or material when given a slope to shed water (WATERING); b: a structure or receptacle shaped so as to move and carry off water

**wash** \vəˈʃ/ *adj* [wash]: capable of being washed without harm; WASHABLE (as fabrics) (a ~ dress) (~ goods)

**wash** \vəˈʃ/ *adj* [wash]: (influenced by) wash of wearish obs; WASH WEAK (their bodies of so weak and ~ a temper — Thomas Becket and John Fletcher)

**wash** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *pl* washes or washes *usu* cap 1: a: the Comanche people of southeastern Louisiana 2: a member of the Washa people

**washability** \vəˈʃəːbəlɪˈteɪ/ *n*: the quality of being washable

**washable** \vəˈʃəːbəl/ *adj*: + wash- + ~ + -ish- + -able- + -able- 1: capable of being washed without suffering damage or loss of color (a ~ dress) 2: soluble in water (~ ointment — Amer. Druggist) (~ ink)

**washable** \vəˈʃəːbəl/ *n*: a fabric or garment that may be washed without injury or change

**wash and wear** \vəˈʃəːnd ˈweə/ *adj*: of relating to, or constituting a fabric or garment not needing to be ironed after washing

**washaway** \vəˈʃəːəweɪ/ *n*: (fr. the phrase wash away, fr. wash + away) Brit: WASHOUT

**wash ball** \vəˈʃəːbɔːl/ *n*: a ball of toilet soap

**wash barrel** \vəˈʃəːbɪl/ *n*: a barrel in which split mackerel are washed in salt water to extract the blood before salting

**washbasin** \vəˈʃəːbæzɪn/ *n*: WASHBOWL

**washboard** \vəˈʃəːbɔːd/ *n*, *often* attrib 1: a broad thin plank fixed along a gunwale or set on the sill of a lower inlet port to keep out the sea — called also *washboard*, *waterboard* 2: BASEBOARD 3: a: a rectangular surface (as of zinc or glass) in a wooden frame in which clothes are rubbed in washing; b: a road or pavement covered with corrugated surface (as of glass or wood) 4: a corrugated surface (as of glass or wood) used for boiling clothes

**washboard** \vəˈʃəːbɔːd/ *n*: a large metal vessel used for boiling clothes

**wash boring** \vəˈʃəːbɔːrɪŋ/ *n*: a boring system by which material loosened by a bit is borne to the surface in the annular space between the bit and casing by water forced down through the pipe

**washboard** \vəˈʃəːbɔːd/ *n*: a bottle or flask provided with one bent tube passing through the stopper for directing a stream of water so as to be washed or rinsed and with means for forcing (as by blowing into a second tube passing through the stopper) or by squeezing (if the bottle is flexible) the water through the tube

**washbowl** \vəˈʃəːbɔːl/ *n*: a large bowl for water to wash one's hands and face — called also *washbasin*

**wash-brew** \vəˈʃəːbrɪ/ *n*, *usu* cap 1: a: oatmeal boiled with gelatinous; FLUMMERY 1a

**wash brush** \vəˈʃəːbrʊʃ/ *n*: a large brush for applying a wash

**wash bulkhead** \vəˈʃəːbʊlkhed/ *n*: a bulkhead in a ballast tank to prevent excessive movement of liquid in the tank

**washcloth** \vəˈʃəːklɒθ/ *n*: a cloth used for washing one's face and body

**wash-colored** \vəˈʃəːkɒləd/ *adj*: colored as if with a wash or watercolor

**washday** \vəˈʃəːdeɪ/ *n*: a day regularly set aside (as once a week) for washing clothes (as of a family or institution) (on the washing of the second — Flora Thompson)

**wash dirt** \vəˈʃəːdɜːt/ *n*: earth washed or to be washed for gold; WASHING

**wash-dish** \vəˈʃəːdɪʃ/ *n*, *in sense 2* wash- or wash- 1: WASHBOWL 2: [no call fr. the motion of its tail resembling the motion of a washing dish] *dialect* Eng: PIED WAGTAIL

**wash down** \vəˈʃəːdaʊn/ *vi* 1: to move or carry downward by action of water or other liquid; *specif*: to facilitate the passage of (food) down the gullet with accompanying swallows of liquid (bathed a hot dog and washed it down with soda) 2: to wash the whole length or extent of (washed down and scrubbed out with disinfectant, making sure that no corners or grooves ... are missed out — Henry Wynnmales)

**washdown** \vəˈʃəːdaʊn/ *adj* [wash down]: constructed with provision for washing contents downward (a ~ water closet)

**wash drawing** \vəˈʃəːdraʊnɪŋ/ *n*: water-color painting in or chiefly in washes up, in black, white, and gray tones only

**washed part of wash**

**washed-curd cheese** \vəˈʃəːd ˈkɜːd tʃeɪz/ *n*: [washed, past part. of wash] cheddar cheese in which the curd is washed before being pressed into forms to remove a portion of the whey, lactose, and soluble milk salts and produce a soft body with open texture

**washed metal** \vəˈʃəːd ˈmetl/ *n*: iron treated so as to remove most of the silicon and phosphorus and not too much of the carbon

**washed-out** \vəˈʃəːdaʊt/ *adj* [fr. past part. of wash out] 1: faded in color; lacking in brightness or vividness (a very pale, washed-out blue — Eden Phillips); b: of a photographic print; lacking detail in highlights; c: depleted in vigor or animation; played out; EXHAUSTED (worked from dawn in the morning until noon, and I was limp, washed-out — Richard Wright); d: EXHAUSTED (coal workings like the route in this hilly, washed-out section — Amer. Guide Series: Pa.)

**washed sale** \vəˈʃəːd seɪl/ *n*: WASH SALE

**washed-up** \vəˈʃəːd ʊp/ *adj* [fr. past part. of wash up] 1: ready for the discard; done for; played out (as far as he's concerned, you're a washed-up nobody — Albert Morgan) 2: *usu* washed up: at the end of an association or activity; ready to call it quits; THROUGH (he was completely washed up with his wife — he never visited her — Morton Faber) (I'm washed up with the racket — Allan Bruc)

**washen archaic** past part. of WASH

**washer** \vəˈʃəː(r)/ *n*, *pl* washers, + wash- or ~ + -er- + -er- 1: a person who washes; *specif*: a worker who cleans by washing (as clothes, animals, or materials or products in processes of preparation, manufacture, or maintenance); b: a machine for washing something; as (1): a device for removing dirt and soluble impurities from pulp and paper stock (2): WASHING MACHINE (3): an apparatus or device for washing photographic materials (as by removing chemical products (as produced by development or fixing) (4): an apparatus in which gases are washed (as in a scrubber) (5): a machine for washing the tail resembling the motion of a wash

**washer** \vəˈʃəː(r)/ *n*: any of various flat thin perforated plates (as of metal or leather) used in joints or assemblies to insure tightness, prevent leakage, or relieve friction — see LOCK WASHER, SPRING WASHER. — [no call fr. its habit of washing its food before eating]; RACCOON

... place at which material (as wool, ore, coal, or crushed stone) is freed from impurities or dust by washing

**wash** \vəˈʃ/ *adj*: resistant to fading or discoloration by washing (a ~ blouse) — wash-resistant

**washbasin** \vəˈʃəːbæzɪn/ *n*: a large circular washbowl set in the floor and supplied with running water from a central spout to permit simultaneous use by a number of people

**wash gravel** \vəˈʃəːɡreɪvl/ *n*: gravel washed to extract gold

**wash-hand** \vəˈʃəːhænd/ *adj*, *Brit*: designed for use in washing the hands or for holding utensils for such purpose (a wash-hand basin) (a wash-hand stand)

**washhouse** \vəˈʃəːhaʊs/ *n*: a house or building used or equipped for washing; *esp*: one for washing clothes; LAUNDRY

**washlet** \vəˈʃəːlət/ *n*: a small toilet

**washlet** \vəˈʃəːlət/ *n*: a small toilet

**wash** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a flow (flow, stream) + in: a permanent twist or warp of an airplane wing such that the tip section has a larger angle of attack than the root section

**wash-i-less** \vəˈʃəːləs/ *adj*: wash-, wash-i- + -less: the quality or state of being washy

**washing** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: [ME *washing*, fr. gerund of *waschen* to wash] 1: the act or action of one that cleanses with water (gave himself a good ~) (gave the clothes a thorough ~) 2: washings *pl*: a liquid that has been used to wash something b (1): metal (as gold dust) obtained by washing (2): a place or soil yielding metal gems under washing; c: material collected by the washing of bodily cavity (stomach ~) (throat ~) 3: the action of waves or running water: b: erosion or removal of material by running water; c: material abraded or transported by the action of water; d: the operation of bathing, drenching, or coating with a liquid (as in mining ore) b: the act or process of applying a thin coat of paint (as water-color) c: the dipping of fruits (as apples, pears, or plums) in a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid followed by rinsing in water as a means of removing spray residues that might be toxic to humans; d: thin covering or coat (a ~ of silver) e: clothes or other articles washed or to be washed esp. at one time; WASH (the ~ was hanging in the back garden — J. I. Jones) 7: the execution of a wash sale

**washing bottle** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: WASH BOTTLE 2: a bottle for use in washing gases by passing them through liquid contained in it

**washing engine** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a device much like a beater in which rags are washed by a stream of water and also reduced to threads and fibers

**washing machine** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a machine for washing; *specif*: a usu. power-driven machine for washing clothes and household linen

**washing powder** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a powder for washing (as a soap powder) or a powder containing a synthetic detergent and alkaline builder

**washing soda** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: SODIUM CARBONATE 2(3)

**washing stuff** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: an earthy deposit containing gold that may be extracted by washing

**wash-ing-ton** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: WASHINGTON, WASH., -ish-, -ish-, -ish-, sometimes -sh-, + -ish- or ~ + -ish- *adj*, *usu* cap 1 [fr. Washington, capital city of U.S., after George Washington 1799 first president of the U.S.]; or of from the city of Washington, D.C. (a Washington legislator); of the kind or style prevalent in Washington; WASHINGTONIAN 2: or WASHINGTONIAN *usu* cap 1: a citizen of Washington, D.C. (a Washingtonian); or of from the state of Washington (Washington apples); of the kind or style prevalent in Washington; WASHINGTONIAN

**washington clam** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W: a butter clam (*Saxidomus nutalli*)

**washington grass** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W & often cap G: a water shield (*Cabomba caroliniana*)

**washington handpress** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W [after George Washington 1799]: a hand-operated printing press perfected about 1829

**wash-ing-to-nia** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *cap* [NL, fr. George Washington 1799] 1: -ia: a genus of massive fan palms of California and adjacent Mexico having large plicate leaves cut nearly to the middle and often being filamentous on their margins and a smooth trunk bearing a large shaggy mass of persistent dead leaf remains

**washingtonia** \vəˈʃ/ *n* [NL, fr. George Washington 1799 + NL -ia] *syn* of OSMORHIZA

**washingtonia** \vəˈʃ/ *n* [NL, fr. George Washington 1799 + NL -ia] *syn* of SEQUOIA

**wash-ing-to-ni-an** \vəˈʃ/ *adj*, *usu* cap 1 [George Washington 1799 first president of the United States + E -an] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of George Washington 2: of Washington, capital city of U.S.A., or northwestern state of U.S.A. 3: -ian: of, relating to, or characteristic of Washington, D.C., or the state of Washington; or of, relating to, or characteristic of the people of Washington, D.C., or the state of Washington

**washingtonian** \vəˈʃ/ *n* 1: a native or resident of Washington, D.C., or the state of Washington 2: *usu* cap [Washington Temperance Society, founded 1840 + E -an] a member of the Washington Temperance Society

**wash-ing-to-ni-an-a** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap [George Washington 1799 + E -ana] material (as papers, books, letters, or relics) relating to George Washington

**washington lily** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W: a large white-flowered lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*) of the Pacific coast of the U.S. that is widely cultivated for ornament

**washington palm** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W: a large fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) with many slender filaments hanging from its leaf margins — called also *California fan palm*

**washington pie** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W [after George Washington 1799]: cake layers put together with a jam or jelly filling

**washington plant** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W: FANWORT

**washington post** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W & P: an American ballroom dance of the end of the 19th century

**washington's birthday** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W & B [after George Washington 1799 first president of the United States] 1: February 22 formerly observed as a legal holiday in most of the states of the U.S. 2: the third Monday in February observed as a legal holiday in most states of the U.S. — called also *President's Day*

**washington thorn** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap W [fr. Washington, D.C., capital city of the U.S.]: a Hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*) of eastern No. America that is often cultivated for its bright red fruit and showy autumn foliage

**wash-i-ta** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *usu* cap [fr. Fort Washita, Texas] 1: a subdivision of the Comanchean — see GEOLOGICAL TIME SCALE

**washita stone** \vəˈʃ/ *n* (fr. Washita (Ouchita) river, southwest Arkansas): a porous variety of novaculite used esp. for sharpening woodworking tools

**washland** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: land or a stretch of land washed periodically by an overflowing stream

**washleather** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a soft leather usu. made of split sheepskin dressed with oil in imitation of chamois 2: chiefly Brit: a piece of washleather or soft cloth used for dusting or cleaning; CHAMOIS (was flicking over the radiator with a ~ — Nicholas Monsarrat)

**washman** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *pl* washmen 1: a man who washes clothes; b: a textile worker who scours cloth during manufacturing; 2: a man who applies wash (as in tinplate making)

**wash mill** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: any of several machines for washing clay, hides, or materials for cement

... rapidly produced by hardening the exposed portions of a uau, gelatinous collodion layer and washing off (the unhardened portions) with hot water

**wash** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: oil (as straw oil) used in scrubbing esp. coke-oven gas; 2: absorbing light oil and recovering benzene and other aromatic compounds

**wash out** \vəˈʃ/ *vi* 1: to wash free of some extraneous substance (as dirt, soap, chemicals) 2: a: to drain of color in laundering (this fabric is washed out) b: to deplete of strength or vitality (EXHAUSTED after his recent illness, he is washed out for the time being) c: to correct (have washed out the effect of government reduction of its debt by the creation of bank deposits — T.O. Waage) d: to eliminate as useless or unsatisfactory; DISCARD, REJECT; *specif*: 1: to dismiss (a student or candidate) as failing to qualify 3: a: to destroy or render useless by the force or action of water (the storm washed out the bridge) (the heavy rains washed out the road) b: to rain out (the second game of the doubleheader was washed out by a sudden downpour) ~ *vi* 1: to become depleted of color or vitality; FADE (television makeup ... washes out on TV — *Newsweek*) 2: to fail to meet requirements or measure up to a standard; *specif*: to fail in a course of training (wash out of flight school) 3: WASH 2a

**washout** \vəˈʃ/ *n* 1: a channel cut by erosion in one sedimentary deposit and filled with the material of a younger deposit; b: the washing out or away of earth esp. in the bed of a road or railroad by rain or a freshet; also: a place where the earth is washed away (traffic was delayed by a ~ after the storm) c: WASH 3d 2: the act or process of washing or flushing out a container or pipe; also: a plumbing device for such process 3: a one that fails to measure up to expectations or requirements (a total loss; FAILURE, FLOP (the first really hopeful idea he had reached had been reached by Crofts) (the failures, the drunks, the ~s, the fellows running away from themselves — Hugh MacLennan) (the day was a ~ b: a person (as a flying cadet or college student) who has been failed out of a course of training or study) c: the act or fact of failing (as in a course of training or study) d: a permanent twist or warp of an airplane wing such that the tip section has a smaller angle of attack than the root section; b: an emergency signal given by hand or lantern to stop a railroad train

**wash plate** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a metal plate used in laundry

**wash plates** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: any of several plates fitted in a ship's bottom to prevent surging of bilge water when the ship is rolling or pitching; BAFFLE

**wash pot** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: FREEZING POT

**washpot** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a pot for washing; as: a: a large metal pot used outdoors for boiling clothes over an open fire (playing out there in the yard ... around an old fire-blackened ~ — F. B. Gipson) b: a pot containing melted tin into which the plates are dipped to be coated in tinplate manufacturing

**wash primer** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a primer of low nonvolatile content and special adhesive and protective properties for coating metal

**washrack** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: WASHSTAND 2

**washrag** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a piece of cloth used in washing; *specif*: WASHCLOTH

**washroom** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a room (as in a restaurant or public building) equipped with washing and toilet facilities; LAVATORY 3a 2: a room in a dyeing plant in which fabrics are washed

**wash sale** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a prearranged fictitious sale of securities with no real change of ownership that is made to influence the market or to establish a loss for tax purposes

**washstand** \vəˈʃ/ *n* 1: a piece of furniture combining features of a table and cupboard and used to hold articles (as a pitcher, basin, and bowl) for washing the hands and face; b: a washbowl (of porcelain) permanently set in place (as on a wall) and attached to water and drainpipes; 2: a place (as in a garage) having water and drainage facilities for the washing of vehicles

**washstrake** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: WASHBOARD 1

**wash-tail** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *pl* wash-tails, -tail (no call fr. the up-and-down motion of its tail) *dialect* Eng: PIED WAGTAIL

**wash-tray** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: LAUNDRY TRAY

**wash-trough** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a trough used for washing; *specif*: BUNDS

**wash-tub** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a tub in which clothes or other items are washed

**wash up** \vəˈʃ/ *vi* 1: to wash one's face and hands 2: Brit: to wash the dishes after a meal (went straight to the sink where his wife was washing up — D.H. Lawrence) ~ *vi* 1: to get rid of by washing (wash up the spilled milk) 2: EXHAUST, FINISH (guess we've washed up that subject — Philip Barry) (a setback that washed him up as a heavyweight contender)

**washup** \vəˈʃ/ *n* 1: a: the act or process of washing clean (thorough ~s, sterilization of cleaned surfaces — *Experiment Station Record*) (presses get frequent ~s, see their product) b: a body of water (as a lake or river) that is the act or process of washing out; 2: a place for washing

**wash-way** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *pl* wash-ways, -way (no call fr. the up-and-down motion of its tail) *dialect* Eng: a place on a roadway covered by running water

**washwheel** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: a smooth or flanged rotating cylinder in which clothes or other fabrics are washed

**washwoman** \vəˈʃ/ *n*, *pl* washwomen; WASHWOMAN

**washwork** \vəˈʃ/ *n*: WASH DRAWING

**washy** \vəˈʃ/ *adj*, *usu* cap 1: + wash- + -y 1: a: being full of moisture; WATERY (they ... on the ~ ooze deep channels were — John Milton) b: easily eroding or washing out or away (a ~ bank) (a ~ hillside) c: lacking in substance or strength; DULY, TRIVIAL, WATERY (the ~ descriptions of the richness of color) d: ALLIED (these strong earth colors attack the trail pink of the cherry blossoms ... and leave it looking ~ and dirty — Anthony West) (a ~ pink or red with too much blue in it — E.H.M. Cox) e: lacking in vigor, individuality, or definiteness (keeping one foot in a sort of ~ respectability — Compton Mackenzie) 3: lacking in moral stamina or strength of character; VAPOROUS, LOOSE 4: a of a domestic animal: lacking in condition and in firmness of flesh; having a tendency to scour or sweat profusely on slight exertion (a ~ steer) (a ~ horse) b: tending to produce flabbiness or scouring in animals (a ~ grass) c: (fr. *wash* + *work*); in rapid speech 'wad'n(t); *dialect* 'wānt' (by contraction); was not

**wasp** \wɒsp/ *n*: [ME *waspe*, fr. OE *waspa*, *was*, *wasp*; akin to OHG *waspa*, *waspa* *wasp*, Lith *vapsa* *gadfly*, L *vespa* *wasp*, OE *wefan* to weave — more at WEAVE] 1: a: any of numerous winged hymenopterous insects that generally have a slender smooth body with the abdomen attached by a narrow stalk, well-developed wings, biting mouthparts, and in the females and workers a more or less formidable sting, the sting belonging to many different families and include forms of social as well as solitary habits, and that are largely carnivorous and often provision their nests with caterpillars, insects, or spiders killed or paralyzed by stinging for their larvae to feed on — compare SPHECOIDEA, VESPOIDEA; DRAGON WASP, HORNET, YELLOW JACKET; see B 2: any of various hymenopterous insects (as a chalcid fly or ichneumon fly) having larvae that are parasitic esp. on other insect larvae 3: a waspish person b: something that stings or inflicts

**waspy** \wɒspi/ *n* 1: a woman's Air Force Service Pilots; a

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EXHIBIT 1